

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We think there is an argument in the following article from the National Intelligencer that appeals directly to the common sense as it does to the pocket of every Pennsylvanian.

The people of the state can here see what they have absolutely lost by the unjust policy of the national administration. Dauphin county, according to the census of 1830, has lost one hundred and nine thousand dollars, that was her's in justice, as being one of the counties of Pennsylvania. Berks has lost upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, Philadelphia upwards of four hundred thousand dollars, and other counties in proportion. We do not say that the land bill of Mr. Clay would have thrown these immense sums directly into the county treasuries; but if the state had received them, the necessity of taxation to that amount would have been avoided, so that the loss, if not direct, has been indirect, and amounts to a positive loss.

Now, in all soberness, we ask any man, we care not of what party, if this is right; if it is just? These public lands are as much the property of the people of Pennsylvania as of any other state in the Union; she furnished brave troops to defend them in the revolutionary and late wars; and for the purchase of those of them that were obtained in that way, she furnished her regular quota. Yet the Van Buren party in Congress now propose to give away the vast public domain of one thousand millions of acres to the States in which they lie. What right has Congress thus to rob the states without their consent? None at all. Every state in the Union—and especially every old state—has a vested right in the public domain, of which she cannot be deprived against her will except by a palpable outrage on justice and her rights; and in the name of the people of Pennsylvania, we protest against the passage of the bill that is to take from her and squander her property. We know that the measure is a favorite one with President Van Buren, because he wishes by it to purchase the votes of the states which will receive the boon; but we warn the representatives from Pennsylvania in Congress to beware how they act on this question. If they have the hardihood to betray the interests of their constituents, they will find the people awake to the question, which is not merely a proposition of abstract right, but one of direct pecuniary interest.

We shall recur to this subject again, and request our readers to preserve the following remarks and table, as a useful matter of reference.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

You all know, or ought to know, that, among the blessings conferred upon you by the late administration of the General Government (in the footsteps of which the present administration is following) was the arbitrary rejection, by the President, of a bill which had passed both Houses of Congress by large majorities, for making a distribution among the several states of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which are equally the property of all the states composing the Union.

In this measure the legislature of your state has heretofore taken an active interest, and, whether the principle of the measure or the benefits which it holds out are considered, it is one in which your interest is now greater than ever, as well from the attempt which is now making in Congress to give away those lands, as now from the situation in which your state finds itself in regard to its internal improvement debt.

Your attention is now earnestly invited to the following facts, showing what would have been the effect of Mr. Clay's Land Bill, if the President had not, instead of returning it with his objections, to Congress, by whom it would have been passed notwithstanding his objections, put it into his pocket, and thus prevented it from becoming a law.

By a Report from the Treasury Department, in pursuance of a call from Congress at the last session, it appears that, if Mr. Clay's bill had become a law, it would have placed at the disposal of the state of Pennsylvania within the six years ending 1st October, 1838, the gross sum of five millions seven hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars, or, on an average, the sum of nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars per year; a sum which would have paid the interest (at five per cent.) of more than nineteen millions of your public debt.

To bring the matter more directly home to you, individually, we have prepared the following statement, showing that, if the gross sum for the six years had been paid into your state Treasury, it would have profited each county in the state (taking the census for 1830, for a guide) to the amount annexed to the name of each county in the following table; and each county in the state has lost that amount by the failure of the bill to become a law.

TABLE showing the amount which each county of the state of Pennsylvania would have received from 1832, from which period Mr. Clay's Land Bill was to have taken effect, up to 1837—six years.

Allegheny	\$218,150	Armstrong	\$75,000
Somerset	66,150	Luzerne	117,300
McKean	6,180	Indiana	61,000
Potter	5,260	Huntingdon	117,000
Jefferson	8,800	Lycoming	75,600
Cambria	30,100	Adams	91,500
Clearfield	21,000	Berks	230,450
Crawford	68,800	Bucks	197,510
Mercer	46,000	Chester	211,870
Union	59,000	Cumberland	123,560
Venango	29,700	Dauphin	109,790
Westmoreland	175,800	Delaware	74,390
Warren	20,210	Franklin	152,930
Columbia	56,000	Lancaster	330,950
Beaver	205,000	Lehigh	96,480
Centre	80,400	Lebanon	88,150
Susquehanna	71,800	Montgomery	170,420
Fayette	125,500	Northampton	108,560
Greene	77,780	Philadelphia	347,700
Butler	62,750	Perry	71,300
Northumberland	77,450	Philadelphia	498,550
Erie	72,000	Pike	20,640
Millin	92,000	Schuylkill	69,250
Tioga	38,700	Wayne	32,700
Washington	186,000	York	163,180
Bradford	84,280	Bedford	105,000

Mr. Wise stated a few days since in his place in the House of Representatives, that the War Department had admitted the fact officially to him, that this government had authorized the employment of blood-hounds! This is precisely what might have been anticipated from our pure government. It will be remembered that a very short time since the Globe positively denied that the Government had sanctioned the atrocious measure. So much for the veracity of the organ of the administration.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

Millford, Pa. February 29, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25, half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

PENNSYLVANIA—HER CONDITION.

It is a matter of serious regret, that while our State Legislature is convulsed with partizan conflicts of a nature irrelevant to the best interests of the people—while its members are contending about trifles, and battling with windmills, that the idea of uniting upon some plan for alleviating the deplorable condition of the State, does not suggest itself to them. We send them there, not as partizans—not as the mere mouth-pieces of unprincipled cabals or factions—but as the honored representatives of a free people—whose unquestionable duty it is to legislate for the general good—to endeavor by the exercise of their wisdom, talents, and energy, to promote our and the State's welfare in the shortest possible time, and with the greatest possible economy. Now, this great end seems to be totally disregarded. The Legislature has been in session within a few days of two months, and what is the result of its deliberations? What has been done for the people? What for the alleviation of the State from the distress which is pressing so heavily upon her? The banks yet continue to do business with closed vaults, the people yet suffer all the inconveniences produced by the suspension, the corrupt and rotten banking system so earnestly repudiated, still exists with all its train of evils, the 'monster,' with its destructive fangs fastened on the prosperity of the country, breathes with more than accustomed vigor, and yet, notwithstanding that a thorough purgation of all existing evils was to have followed the convening of the Legislature, the banks, made to resume, 'fraudulently obtained,' to be repeated, the 'monster' crushed, violators of the laws punished, the corrupt banking system torn up by the roots, all is as calm as a summer's morning, and our representatives, patriotic souls, continue to pocket their three dollars a day, get drunk, or play back-gammon, as though nothing was demanded of them by their presence at the capital! We were not prepared to witness such a result after hearing the loud and general burst of indignation from the leaders of the self-styled democrats of the State, who control her Legislature. We were not prepared to see those who ever professed anti-bank principles, whose opposition to all soulless corporations, as they termed the banks, knew no limit but in their total extermination, veer round with a suddenness surpassing strange, and hug them as the offspring of their own begetting. The 'monster' is no longer terrible in their eyes, but comes like a ministering angel to their assistance, and hurls into listlessness and inactivity, even the grand high priest among the destructives, Thomas McElwee! These things are true. The United States Bank, abused and reviled as it has been, is at last the dernier resort for the State in its hour of need!

Pennsylvania never was so situated as at present. Agrarianism has well nigh chanted her funeral dirge, and with the knowledge of her distress fresh upon their minds, her legislators take no steps to alleviate it. Now it is plain that something must be done to sustain her credit, and done quickly, and it is reasonable to suppose that those whose duty it is to attend to this matter should be immediately about it, but the people will be not a little surprised to learn that not a single step has been taken by their servants to the accomplishment of this end! We profess to be a friend to Pennsylvania, and as such, hesitate not to record our solemn conviction that our legislators think too much for their party and the leaves and fishes, and too little for the good of the people. The State is virtually abandoned, and her interests neglected, while petty schemes of personal and political aggrandizement are made the order of the day. Is such the design for which Legislative Assemblies are constituted? Is such the business for which the people delegate power to individuals to transact? We think not. But so long as the tyrant party usurps the empire of the mind and rules it with absolute despotism, there will never be an end to that evil legislation which we all so deeply deplore. And what is the remedy? This. Let good, honest, and capable men be elected by the people of each County, without respect to party, to represent them in general assembly—men who would be above the 'small beer' business which characterizes a majority of the partizan representatives of the present day.

Now, what is the condition of Pennsylvania? How is she situated as it regards influence, credit, and resources? In the first place we find her laboring under a debt of something like thirty four million of dollars! which requires annually, in addition to the revenue, one million dollars to pay the interest! This is a startling fact. And in order to pay the interest on the loan which fell due on the first instant, a bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, authorizing the

Governor to negotiate a loan of \$40,861 for the term of five years at 5 per cent. This is only adding to the general debt, and every dollar borrowed, so long as the revenue of the State falls short in the sum of one million, annually, in defraying the expenses of the Government and paying the interest on certain loans for which the State is pledged, augments the already fearful amount, and renders her condition still worse. Now, if the revenue of the State falls short annually in the sum of one million, what measure must she take to sustain her credit? Taxation, say you. Well, this is the only alternative, whether it be direct or indirect. Every farm in this County stands pledged for the debts of the State, and although we abhor the principle of direct taxation, and hold it to be but a relic of that foreign tyranny overturned by our forefathers in the revolution, yet we would not hesitate to pay over to the tax gatherer our share of the exaction, if the State would be benefited thereby. But taxation is a dangerous precedent, and the people must take care that in sanctioning it they are not forging chains for themselves and slavery for their children. This manner of sustaining the credit of the State, however, is seriously agitated in many places, and, as our readers will remember was hinted at by Governor Porter in his late annual message to the Legislature, and it would be as well for the people to make up their mind to the result. The Legislature is too much absorbed in contemplating the magnitude of mole-hills, to think of removing mountains, and while her members are wasting their time in foolish party strifes by which no good end is obtained, they will be obliged to return to their constituents without having accomplished anything for the general good, or attained the legitimate objects for which they were convened.

In other States, the question of a division of a portion of the public lands among the several States for the purpose of paying off their debts, is demanding deserved attention. Has Pennsylvania nothing to say on the point? She has influence, and if the proposed division would be a desideratum to any member of the Confederacy, surely it would be to her with her debt of thirty-four million dollars! Mr. Van Buren, is desirous that the public domain should be ceded to the West—to the new States!—he would build them up at the expense of the old, and for this purpose that 'bold bad man' John C. Calhoun, has introduced a bill in Congress. The President wants the votes of the West, hence his anxiety to assist her. But Pennsylvania, if true to herself, can avert this threatened robbery by taking the proper steps, and what is better, secure sufficient to pay off her debt, and relieve herself from that, at best, disgraceful alternative of levying a DIRECT TAX!

LADIES' COMPANION.

We have received four numbers of this delightful 'Companion' for the 'Ladies,' and must confess ourselves somewhat smitten with its appearance. This Magazine, for such it is, dear reader, is one of the best in the country. It is made up of excellent reading, exclusively original, and from the pens of some of our first and most favored writers, each number being elegantly embellished. Its tone, is a healthy moral one. Believing that not one of our fair friends would find fault with our taste, we confidently recommend to their 'highest consideration,' the 'Ladies Companion.' See prospectus on 4th page.

Mr. Messrs. Coolbaugh and Brodhead of the Legislature, will please accept our thanks for public documents.

The Editor will be absent from his post for a few weeks at the East; in the mean while, however, the paper will be published as usual every week without fail. Those persons who may be desirous to pay for their papers will please to call on William Eastburn, who is fully authorized to give receipts.

Banks in the South are not suffered to swindle the people with that impunity which has marked some in the North. They have a summary way of dealing with them there—if we may take the following evidence as proof. A good deal of excitement having arisen in consequence of the swindling operations of the Brandon Bank, the people of Jasper and the adjoining counties in East Mississippi, met and resolved respecting the Branch at Paulding:

That 'the meeting would take possession of vaults, books, papers, and all other things belonging to the Branch Bank, and place them in the hands of a committee of five for safe keeping,' and it appointed a committee to receive whatever proposition the Bank might feel disposed to make.'

Gov. PORTER.—The ultra federal Van Buren men have read David R. Porter out of their ranks, because he has dared to act for the good of the country. The following is one of the many specimens of abuse which daily meet our eye:

'The New Era breaks ground against Governor Porter and his Message, and asserts that the legislature will not heed his doctrines. They will scorn, (predicts the Era,) both the doctrine and the practice of their renegade Governor and his frontless allies—or they may for the future be dumb as to their public faith or their political principles. Their submission to a dead tyrant and their fealty to a new Arnold, will mark their history, for an example yet unknown, of a powerful state, with vast resources, good laws, a constitution of her own, a people free and happy, without foreign or domestic enemy, freely, uncompelled, and for the mere promises of her creatures, sacrificing her independence, surrendering her constitution, trampling on her laws, and choosing for king a thing without a soul—a paper idol.'

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Harvey Roys and Francis A. Smith were elected Justices of the Peace, and James A. Combs, Constable, on the 21st inst. for this township, and between David Wells and Nicholas Wheeler there was a tie.

SOUND VIEWS.

The following views we extract from an article in the Harrisburg Keystone, the leading state administration paper, of the 20th inst., under the head of 'The Crisis,' and recommend them to the consideration of our readers. Every reasoning man will admit them to be sound, and acknowledge the absurdity of the agrarian doctrine of 'Down with the Banks.' 'The Crisis' has indeed arrived, and even the ultra Anti-Bank men are forced to concede that the best interests of the state, and the welfare of the people, depend materially on the existence of banks, and the perpetuation of the credit system. To crush the banks, would bring nothing but ruin—therefore it is desirous that our Legislature act judiciously and wisely in fixing a time for a resumption, giving the Banks such opportunity to effect this much desired object, as will place them beyond the necessity of injuring those who are indebted to them by an arbitrary, though perhaps just exaction of their dues:

'If there had not been a bank in the U. States for the last twenty years, and should never be one; yet if we import more than we export, we will be as we are, in debt, and while our laws compel us to pay our debts we will, as we do, feel the pressure incident to that situation.

'Did the banks occasion us to be in debt to foreigners; or was it occasioned by the extravagance, the speculative spirit of our own people; the go-ahead system which was in every body's mouth, and under which so many go at full speed even in sight of a fearful precipice before them.

'We are in debt to creditors out of the state; and to creditors within the state; that is, in debt to one another. It is for creditors out of the state that general currency, gold and silver, is wanted; by those who even now wish to import more goods in hopes to make money for so doing; does the suspension of the banks injure those indebted to foreigners? I doubt it; if they have produce they can export it and pay their debts; if they have bank notes they can buy any kind of produce and export it to pay their debts; if they have no produce, and no bank notes with which to buy, how do the banks injure them? Why they say the banks ought to lend them money, but I never knew or believed the banks were bound to continue lending when they had already lent as much as they could on their capital. But we are indebted to one another; and the banks continue their loans to such as will take bank paper; does this injure any body; does it not do good to thousands and save thousands from ruin? It enables us to pay one another; we are like all other enterprising and growing people; all dealing and manufacturing men are more or less in debt; all men who have bought property are more or less in debt; all the heirs of deceased persons who have taken lands at appraisement are in debt. The debts, from one citizen to another exceed by ten fold the debts of citizens of this state to foreigners. This in my opinion ought to be kept steadily in view by the legislature; at present our people are using industry and economy and are paying off their debts more rapidly than in more prosperous times; no one is going in debt; like the intemperate man who has been frightened by disease we have become temperate. In a very short time this burden of home debt will be extinguished or greatly lessened; and this is greatly promoted by the banks renewing the notes of those to whom they have lent money, and occasionally, and very sparingly, as they get in money, making a new loan.

'While we are in this situation there are men who propose to destroy all the banks; not gradually but instantly; I say destroy all the banks, for that is the inevitable result of the measures now urged by some men. A man is sick and exposed, if you please, by his own folly and imprudence; and you compel him to leave his bed and chop a cord of wood in two hours or walk ten miles in two hours; or you will take all his property from his family; he attempts to do it and falls down and dies. We have had suspensions before; I distinctly remember two before this; some banks by imprudence and sheer folly were ruined and never resumed, but the number was only one sixth or at most one fifth; they never expected to resume and they sued and sold as unwisely as they had lent money, when fifty farms or houses were to be sold on the day, no buyers were found or none who would give a tenth of the value, and the bank after selling out the drawer and endorser often lost half its debt. The stay law passed (the wisest and best law enacted this century) and sacrificing property ceased, and when it expired but few debts were to be paid, and those so reduced in amount that sheriff's sales were not more frequent than in ordinary times; and the debt notes already lost by harsh and imprudent sales were all paid.

'If you crush all the banks, there is an end to all hope of resumption; they must all recover what is due to them, and we will see a scramble for the first judgment and execution and a sense of ruin and distress, beyond what the most vivid imagination can anticipate. The merchant sues the storekeeper; the storekeeper sues all his debtors, a few may pay and escape, but the poor may escape through the gate of insolvency; take notice all debts will have to be collected in specie: you double the difficulty to the debtor and double the value received to the creditor; you make the rich richer and the poor will have nothing left.

'If I am not much mistaken, there is great inaccuracy and confounding of terms and even of ideas, even in the minds of some members of the legislature in speaking of banks; of compelling banks to pay specie, of forfeiting the charter of banks; who are to be benefitted by such laws? some will answer, the bank. I then ask what is meant by the word bank in such speeches or laws. It is not the building in which the business is conducted; the president and directors are not the banks. The man who supposes they will suffer most from such laws is too ignorant to reason sensibly.

'The Bank is the stock holders, the borrowers, the men who hold its paper, the men whose business depends on its accommodation, whether he be the employer or the person employed and when you take in all the Banks, you take the whole mercantile and manufacturing community, a large portion of the agricultural and all hired by day or month or year. It emphatically includes the people—recollect banks have not the philosopher's stone they can't pay in specie unless they are paid in specie. It is meant to declare by law that all debts shall be paid at once and in specie—you will say no—but is not that the direct and inevitable law now in progress. I know it is easier to object to plans, than to propose better. I don't say I can propose a perfect one or that any man

can do so! but I can and will if a little time is given suggest some measures which may correct some of the evils under which we are living—what at present I wish to excite a reflection—examination and to prevent making it worse.

As a party measure it is absurd—it will fall heavily on the party in power as their opponents. If it relieves the few indebted to foreigners—who wish to import—it will directly increase the exportation of specie and increase the difficulty to domestic debtors, it will ruin them and all dependent on them. Take a little time—send a committee of cool prudent men to inquire, wait till you hear from such men at home—it is easy to do wrong at any time—try to do right.

TREASURY PAP.

In the course of his remarks in Congress on the subject of Government extravagance Mr. Graves alluded to the fact of a clerk in the Post Office Department with a salary of \$1,500 a year appointing a substitute at \$40 a month. He said the clerk had gone to Kentucky to edit an administration paper, and was now receiving his \$1,500 salary, while, with the knowledge of the department, because the work was done by the substitute at \$40 a month. This, shows a necessity of an investigation into the secrets of the 'prison house.'

Mr. G. also alluded to the immense sums paid by Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the senate for the single item for coloring maps for that body during the past year. I have taken the trouble to examine the document, and have extracted the following items:

Jan. 29, 1836.	To E. A. Dickens for coloring map,	220 32
March 6th.	do do	387 45
April 8th.	do do	888 90
May 7th.	do do	780 00
June 4th.	do do	599 40

\$2846 08

This is the amount paid to the family of Mr. Dickens, the Secretary, alone, of which \$1496 was paid Miss E. A. Dickens between January 1st and the 8th of April. It was to this Mr. Graves alluded to as a specimen of the expenditure. He thought if one lady could earn \$1,496 in three months, it was time to inquire if the work could not be done for less. Certainly it might. The coloring of maps is a simple operation, and is done in N. Y. for a few dollars per week.—N. Y. Amer.

FRIENDS OF THE DEAR PEOPLE.—The Van Burenites are laboring to abolish paper and bring about a hard money currency—thus reducing the price on every thing, and the wages of labor, to the specie standard. This standard will be probably about one-half lower than present prices. That is—where a working man obtains one dollar for his day's work, at present, he will, in pure hard money times, get about fifty cents.—This desirable state of things (to the office holders) Van Burenism is endeavoring to bring about.—But it is worthy of special remark, that while they are thus working to bring down prices and the wages of honest labor, they are exerting themselves in various parts of the Union, to raise the salaries of office holders! We have a recent instance, very much in point, in the Pennsylvania Legislature. The anti-bank, hard money action in that body is calculated to affect prices & the wages of labor very materially. This no one doubts.—And in the midst of this action, we have a motion by a Locofoco member of the Senate to increase the salary of the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners to \$2,500 per year, or to about double what it is at present. Thus the policy of Van Burenism is to reduce prices and wages of labor, and to raise the salaries of the office holders. And are they not, then, dear friends of the 'dear people?' Who can doubt it?—Balt. Patriot.

HEAR AN OPPONENT.—In a recent number of the Berwick Sentinel, a Van Buren paper, the editor announces his determination to sustain Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency—says he 'will yield Gen. Harrison a fair and impartial hearing' and adds:—'To traduce and slander, the character as is too often attempted, of a great and good man, such as Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, who it is not denied, has rendered eminent services in the "field of battle," and the Councils of the nation, is not only uncourteous and disgraceful, but it is an open insult to the good sense of that portion of the American People, who have named him as their candidate. If we cannot defeat his election without resort to such means, we hope we never shall with their aid. Therefore whilst we control the supervision and editorial conduct of this Journal, no such means of political warfare shall ever find place in its columns.'

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Louisville Journal says,—"The loco loco State Convention of Indiana, got up by the most extraordinary efforts, consisted of 488 members.—The Whig Convention, got by up no other influence than the spontaneous impulses of the people, consisted of 1800.

Who can wonder, that the administrations give up Indiana as lost to their party forever?"

The Pittsburg Mercury complains that Mr. Barclay a prominent, Van Buren man, has left the ranks of the party—to which Mr. Barclay responds that the Van Buren men need not think hard of it; and says "there are acres of sensible men doing so" as well as himself.

An Immense Harrison Meeting was held at Pittsburg on the evening of the 11th inst. Hon. Harmar Denny was president, and among those who participated in the meeting, we notice the names of W. W. Irwin, the Mayor of Pittsburg, and General William Marks, formerly a democratic U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania. An interesting letter was read from Judge H. M. Breckinridge.